Prediction of the Epidemic Nodal State from Reported data

Piet Van Mieghem

in collaboration with Bastian Prasse, Massimo Achterberg, Long Ma, Stojan Trajanovski and Maksim Kitsak

Virtual 40th International Symposium on Forecasting, ISF 2020 Rio de Janeiro, 26-28 October, 2020



Network = Process + Graph



Process (Function)

Software, service

Graph (Structure)

Hardware, Topologie Relationship between items and/or processes

Network Science: Theory of processes on/in graphs

Duality between process and graph is a cornerstone



Epidemics on Networks in brief

- Closed population with *N* individuals:
 - Accurate models for any compartment on any *fixed* graph (mean-field approximation & Markovian setting)
 - *Open*:
 - ≻non-Markovian
 - ➤time-varying networks
 - ➤adaptive networks
- Open population:
 - $_{\odot}$ In contrast to classical epidemics, hardly any network science paper

Complication: graph with variable number of nodes



Epidemic "compartiments"

Single disease realization

Susceptible
$$\beta$$
 Infected δ Removed
Diseases with re-infections
Susceptible β Infected

Essence: item can only be in 1 compartment at time *t*

4

Sahneh, F. D., C. Scoglio and P. Van Mieghem, "Generalized Epidemic Mean-Field Model for Spreading Processes over Multi-Layer Complex Networks", IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking, Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 1609-1620, 2013. **TUDelft**

SIS Mean-field Equations in discrete time k

Difference equation of infection probability I_i[k] of node *i* :

$$I_{i}[k+1] = \underbrace{(1-\delta_{i})I_{i}[k]}_{\text{curing}} + \underbrace{(1-I_{i}[k])\sum_{j=1}^{N}\beta_{ij}I_{j}[k]}_{\text{infections}}$$

 δ_i : Curing probability of group *i* (*N* x 1 vector δ)

 β_{ij} : Infection probability from group *j* to group *i* (*N x N* matrix **B**)

Non-linear in vector I[k], but **linear** in vector δ and matrix B

Prasse, B. and P. Van Mieghem, 2019, "The Viral State Dynamics of the Discrete-Time NIMFA Epidemic Model", IEEE Transactions on Network Science and Engineering, to appear.

Prasse, B. and P. Van Mieghem, 2020, "Network Reconstruction and Prediction of Epidemic Outbreaks for General Group-Based Compartmental Epidemic Models", IEEE Transactions on Network Science and Engineering, to appear.





Linear, but seriously underdetermined problem

Optimization with constraints (Lagrange's multipliers):

- very effective numerical techniques
- beyond Gauss's least square criterion (e.g. LASSO)

R. Tibshirani, "Regression shrinkage and selection via the Lasso," Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Methodological), 1996



Excellent prediction process; bad graph



Accurate prediction of network dynamics *without* knowing the network's topology

Reason: one virus outbreak agitates few network

dynamical modes. Not only for epidemics but also e.g. : Population dynamics (Lotka-Volterra), Gene regulatory dynamics (Michaelis-Menten), Neural firing (Wilson-Cowan)

B. Prasse and P. Van Mieghem, 2020, "Network Reconstruction and Prediction of Epidemic Outbreaks for General Group-Based Compartmental Epidemic Models", IEEE Transactions on Network Science and Engineering, to appear



Expected Cumulative Fraction of COVID-19 ×10⁻³ infected in Hubei



B. Prasse, M. A. Achterberg, L. Ma and P. Van Mieghem, "Network-Based Prediction of the 2019-nCoV Epidemic Outbreak in the Chinese Province Hubei", arXiv: 2002.04482 (12 Febr. 2020)



Conclusion

- Given infected data in space (network) & time:

 Accurate short-time predictions possible with NIPA
 Accurate long-time predictions hardly possible

 Discussion panel (observations):
- Insufficient measurements ("meten = weten")
- Digital technology (e.g. apps on smart phone, basestations, sensors, etc.)
 - Insufficiently exploited (privacy)
 - $_{\odot}\,$ Less costly than vaccine development
- No optimized "COVID-19" strategy
 - $_{\odot}~$ Each country claims the best method
- Political choices in triangle *freedom-health-economy*



Thank You

Piet Van Mieghem NAS, TUDelft P.F.A.VanMieghem@tudelft.nl



AND IN COLUMN